



## Ardex A38

### Ardex (Ardex Australia)

Chemwatch: 5472-20

Version No: 2.1.5.4

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 02/06/2021

Print Date: 06/06/2021

S.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

### Product Identifier

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Product name                  | Ardex A38      |
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms                      | screeding      |
| Chemical formula              | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available  |

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

|                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Screeding product. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Ardex (Ardex Australia)  |
| Address                 | 20 Powers Road Seven Hills NSW 2147 Australia                      |
| Telephone               | 1800 224 070   |
| Fax                     | 1300 780 102   |
| Website                 | <a href="http://www.ardexaustralia.com">www.ardexaustralia.com</a> |
| Email                   | technicalservices@ardexaustralia.com                               |

### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Ardex (Ardex Australia)         |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 1800 224 070 (Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm) |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available                   |

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

#### ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

|              | Min | Max |              |
|--------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| Flammability | 0   |     |              |
| Toxicity     | 1   |     | 0 = Minimum  |
| Body Contact | 3   |     | 1 = Low      |
| Reactivity   | 0   |     | 2 = Moderate |
| Chronic      | 4   |     | 3 = High     |
|              |     |     | 4 = Extreme  |

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule   | Not Applicable  |
| Classification [1] | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B |
| Legend:            | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI   |

### Label elements

## Ardex A38

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|---|

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| Signal word | Danger |
|-------------|--------|

### Hazard statement(s)

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| H315   | Causes skin irritation.                            |
| H317   | May cause an allergic skin reaction.               |
| H318   | Causes serious eye damage.                         |
| H335   | May cause respiratory irritation.                  |
| H360FD | May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use.  |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.                                  |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/fumes.  |

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P308+P313      | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  |
| P310           | Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.   |
| P302+P352      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.  |

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| P405      | Store locked up.   |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name                                       |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| 65997-15-1    | 30-60     | portland cement                            |
| 65997-16-2    | 20-30     | calcium aluminate cement                   |
| 7778-18-9     | 10-30     | calcium sulfate                            |
| 14808-60-7.   | 1-10      | graded sand                                |
| 1317-65-3     | 1-5       | limestone                                  |
| 13397-24-5    | 1-5       | gypsum                                     |
| 554-13-2      | <1        | lithium carbonate                          |
| Not Available | balance   | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Eye Contact  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul> |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> </ul>  |

Continued...

|            |  |
|------------|--|
|            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>  |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>     |
| Ingestion  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul> |

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
  - Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
  - Oxygen is given as indicated.
  - The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
  - Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.
- Alkalies continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- Milk and water are the preferred diluents
- No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
- Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

\* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

\* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

\* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- Withhold oral feedings initially.
- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|----------------------|-------------|

### Advice for firefighters

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>   |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</p> <p>sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>)</p> <p>silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>)</p> <p>metal oxides</p> <p>When aluminium oxide dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear protection against inhalation of dust particles, which can also contain hazardous substances from the fire absorbed on the alumina particles.</p> <p>May emit poisonous fumes.</p> <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p> |
| HAZCHEM               | Not Applicable  |

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.</li> <li>Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> </ul> |
|--------------|--|

**Major Spills**

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- ▶ Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage****Precautions for safe handling**

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>              |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul> |

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <p>Multi-ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</p> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.</li> </ul>  |

**SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection****Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source                       | Ingredient      | Material name                                  | TWA                    | STEL          | Peak          | Notes  |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--|------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| Australia Exposure Standards | portland cement | Portland cement                                | 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   | Not Available | Not Available | (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |
| Australia Exposure Standards | calcium sulfate | Calcium sulphate                               | 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   | Not Available | Not Available | (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |
| Australia Exposure Standards | graded sand     | Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust) | 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available  |
| Australia Exposure Standards | limestone       | Calcium carbonate                              | 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   | Not Available | Not Available | (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |
| Australia Exposure Standards | gypsum          | Calcium sulphate                               | 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   | Not Available | Not Available | (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |

**Emergency Limits**

| Ingredient        | TEEL-1                  | TEEL-2                | TEEL-3                  |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| graded sand       | 0.075 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 33 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   |
| limestone         | 45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>    | 210 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 1,300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| lithium carbonate | 3.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   | 34 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | 210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   |

| Ingredient               | Original IDLH                               | Revised IDLH  |
|--------------------------|---|---------------|
| portland cement          | 5,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>                     | Not Available |
| calcium aluminate cement | Not Available                               | Not Available |
| calcium sulfate          | Not Available                               | Not Available |
| graded sand              | 25 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Not Available |
| limestone                | Not Available                               | Not Available |
| gypsum                   | Not Available                               | Not Available |
| lithium carbonate        | Not Available                               | Not Available |

**Occupational Exposure Banding**


| Ingredient               | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| calcium aluminate cement | E                                 | ≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>         |
| lithium carbonate        | E                                 | ≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>         |

**Notes:** Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

**Exposure controls**

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Appropriate engineering</b> | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can |
|--------------------------------|---|

Continued...

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>controls</b>                | be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.<br>The basic types of engineering controls are:<br>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.<br>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.  |
| <b>Personal protection</b>     |    |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin protection</b>         | See Hand protection below  |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>   | <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Neoprene rubber gloves</li> </ul> <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ polychloroprene.</li> <li>▶ nitrile rubber.</li> <li>▶ butyl rubber.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Body protection</b>         | See Other protection below   |
| <b>Other protection</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.</li> <li>▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.</li> <li>▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.</li> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> </ul> |

## Recommended material(s)

### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**'Forsberg Clothing Performance Index'.**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:  
Ardex A38

| Material       | CPI |
|----------------|-----|
| NATURAL RUBBER | A   |
| NITRILE        | A   |

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES                      | P1<br>Air-line*      | -<br>-               | PAPR-P1<br>-           |
| up to 50 x ES                      | Air-line**           | P2                   | PAPR-P2                |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | P3                   | -                      |
|                                    |                      | Air-line*            | -                      |
| 100+ x ES                          | -                    | Air-line**           | PAPR-P3                |

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).

Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government

mandated or vendor recommended.

- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

Where significant concentrations of the material are likely to enter the breathing zone, a Class P3 respirator may be required.

Class P3 particulate filters are used for protection against highly toxic or highly irritant inorganic particulates.

Filtration rate: Filters at least 99.95% of airborne particles

Suitable for:

- Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
- Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
- Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS
- Highly toxic particles e.g. Organophosphate Insecticides, Radionuclides, Asbestos

Note: P3 Rating can only be achieved when used with a Full Face Respirator or Powered Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR). If used with any other respirator, it will only provide filtration protection up to a P2 rating.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |                                    |  |                |
|---|------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Divided solid; insoluble in water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Divided Solid                      | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available                      | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available                      | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Applicable |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Applicable                     | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available                      | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Applicable |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | Not Applicable                     | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | Not Applicable                     | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Applicable                     | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Not Applicable                     | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Applicable                     | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Applicable |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Applicable                     | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | Not Applicable |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | Not Applicable                     | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                          | Immiscible                         | <b>pH as a solution (%)</b>                    | Not Applicable |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Applicable                     | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available  |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7  |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7  |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | See section 5  |

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>Inhaled</b> | <p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Levels above 10 micrograms per cubic metre of suspended inorganic sulfates in the air may cause an excess risk of asthmatic attacks in susceptible people.</p> <p>Inhalation may result in ulcers or sores of the lining of the nose (nasal mucosa), and lung damage.</p> <p>Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability</p> |
|----------------|--|

|                          |  |  |
|--------------------------|--|--|
|                          | <p>if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.</p> <p>If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.</p> <p>Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.</p>  |  |
| Ingestion                | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.  |  |
| Skin Contact             | <p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Though considered non-harmful, slight irritation may result from contact because of the abrasive nature of the aluminium oxide particles. Thus it may cause itching and skin reaction and inflammation.</p> <p>Four students received severe hand burns whilst making moulds of their hands with dental plaster substituted for Plaster of Paris. The dental plaster known as "Stone" was a special form of calcium sulfate hemihydrate containing alpha-hemihydrate crystals that provide high compression strength to the moulds. Beta-hemihydrate (normal Plaster of Paris) does not cause skin burns in similar circumstances.</p> <p>Skin contact may result in severe irritation particularly to broken skin. Ulceration known as "chrome ulcers" may develop. Chrome ulcers and skin cancer are significantly related.</p> <p>Handling wet cement can cause dermatitis. Cement when wet is quite alkaline and this alkali action on the skin contributes strongly to cement contact dermatitis since it may cause drying and defatting of the skin which is followed by hardening, cracking, lesions developing, possible infections of lesions and penetration by soluble salts.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>  |  |
| Eye                      | If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.  |  |
| Chronic                  | <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.</p> <p>Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Animal testing shows long term exposure to aluminium oxides may cause lung disease and cancer, depending on the size of the particle. The smaller the size, the greater the tendencies of causing harm.</p> <p>Red blood cells and rabbit alveolar macrophages exposed to calcium silicate insulation materials in vitro showed haemolysis in one study but not in another. Both studies showed the substance to be more cytotoxic than titanium dioxide but less toxic than asbestos.</p> <p>In a small cohort mortality study of workers in a wollastonite quarry, the observed number of deaths from all cancers combined and lung cancer were lower than expected. Wollastonite is a calcium inosilicate mineral (CaSiO3).</p> <p>Cement contact dermatitis (CCD) may occur when contact shows an allergic response, which may progress to sensitisation. Sensitisation is due to soluble chromates (chromate compounds) present in trace amounts in some cements and cement products. Soluble chromates readily penetrate intact skin. Cement dermatitis can be characterised by fissures, eczematous rash, dystrophic nails, and dry skin; acute contact with highly alkaline mixtures may cause localised necrosis.</p> <p>Overexposure to the breathable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Repeated exposures in the workplace to high levels of fine-divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis, which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung, irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true when a significant number of particles less than 0.5 microns (1/50000 inch) are present.</p> <p>Chronic excessive intake of iron have been associated with damage to the liver and pancreas. People with a genetic disposition to poor control over iron are at an increased risk.</p> <p>Chromium (III) is an essential trace mineral. Chronic exposure to chromium (III) irritates the airways, malnourishes the liver and kidneys, causes fluid in the lungs, and adverse effects on white blood cells, and also increases the risk of developing lung cancer.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> |  |
| Ardex A38                | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION   |
|                          | Not Available  | Not Available  |
| portland cement          | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION   |
|                          | Not Available  | Not Available  |
| calcium aluminate cement | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION   |
|                          | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  | Not Available  |
|                          | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 1.9 mg/4h <sup>[1]</sup>   |  |
|                          | Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   |  |
| calcium sulfate          | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION   |
|                          | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >3.26 mg/4h <sup>[1]</sup>   | Not Available  |
|                          | Oral(Rat) LD50; >1581 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   |  |
| graded sand              | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION   |
|                          | Oral(Rat) LD50; 500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Not Available  |
| limestone                | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION   |
|                          | Oral(Rat) LD50; 6450 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>  | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>  |
|                          |  | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate                               |
|                          |  | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |



| gypsum  | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION                |
|---|--|---------------------------|
|   | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >3.26 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup><br>Oral(Rat) LD50; >1581 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  | Not Available             |
| lithium carbonate   | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION                |
|   | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  | Eye (rabbit) : Moderate * |
|   | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.17 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup><br>Oral(Rabbit) LD50; 404 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> | Skin (rabbit) : Mild *    |
| <b>Legend:</b> 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances |  |                           |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>PORTLAND CEMENT</b>   | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important.   |
| <b>LIMESTONE</b>   | Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h - No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.<br>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.<br>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.  |
| <b>LITHIUM CARBONATE</b>   | Lacrimation, altered sleep times, hallucinations, distorted perception, toxic psychosis, excitement, ataxia, respiratory depression, allergic dermatitis (after sytemic administration), foetotoxicity and foetoletality and specific development abnormalities recorded. Non-sensitising guinea pig * * FMC SDS<br>Goitrogenic:<br>Goitrogens are substances that suppress the function of the thyroid gland by interfering with iodine uptake, which can, as a result, cause an enlargement of the thyroid (a goitre).<br>Goitrogens include:<br>- Vitexin, a flavonoid, which inhibits thyroid peroxidase, contributing to goitre<br>- Thiocyanate and perchlorate, which decrease iodide uptake by competitive inhibition and consequently increase release of TSH from the pituitary gland<br>- Lithium, which inhibits thyroid hormone release<br>- Certain foods, such as soy and millet (containing vitexins) and vegetables in the genus Brassica (which includes broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower and horseradish).<br>- Caffeine (found in coffee, tea, cola and chocolate), which acts on thyroid function as a suppressant.<br>The drug may trigger oculogyric crisis. The term "oculogyric" refers to the bilateral elevation of the visual gaze.<br>Initial symptoms include restlessness, agitation, malaise, or a fixed stare. Then comes the more characteristically described extreme and sustained upward deviation of the eyes. In addition, the eyes may converge, deviate upward and laterally, or deviate downward. |
| <b>PORTLAND CEMENT &amp; CALCIUM ALUMINATE CEMENT &amp; CALCIUM SULFATE &amp; GYPSUM &amp; LITHIUM CARBONATE</b> | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.   |
| <b>PORTLAND CEMENT &amp; CALCIUM ALUMINATE CEMENT &amp; GRADED SAND &amp; GYPSUM</b>                             | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  |
| <b>CALCIUM SULFATE &amp; GYPSUM</b>  | Gypsum (calcium sulfate dehydrate) irritates the skin, eye, mucous membranes, and airways. A series of studies involving Gypsum industry workers in Poland reported chronic, non-specific airways diseases.<br>Repeat dose toxicity: Examination of workers at a gypsum manufacturing plant found restrictive defects on long-function tests in those who were chronically exposed to gypsum dust.<br>Synergistic/antagonistic effects: Gypsum appears to be protective on quartz toxicity in animal testing.   |

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity                    | ✗ | Carcinogenicity          | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion         | ✓ | Reproductivity           | ✓ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation     | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure   | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✓ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity                      | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard        | ✗ |

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### Toxicity

| Ardex A38       | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species       | Value         | Source        |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                 | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| portland cement | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species       | Value         | Source        |
|                 |               |                    |               |               |               |



## Ardex A38

|                          |   |                           |                               |               |               |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                          | Not Available   | Not Available             | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| calcium aluminate cement | <b>Endpoint</b>   | <b>Test Duration (hr)</b> | <b>Species</b>                | <b>Value</b>  | <b>Source</b> |
|                          | NOEC(ECx)   | 72h                       | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2.6mg/l       | 2             |
|                          | EC50  | 72h                       | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.6mg/l       | 2             |
|                          | LC50  | 96h                       | Fish                          | >100mg/l      | 2             |
|                          | EC50  | 48h                       | Crustacea                     | 5.4mg/l       | 2             |
| calcium sulfate          | <b>Endpoint</b>   | <b>Test Duration (hr)</b> | <b>Species</b>                | <b>Value</b>  | <b>Source</b> |
|                          | NOEC(ECx)   | 0.25h                     | Fish                          | 75mg/l        | 4             |
|                          | EC50  | 72h                       | Algae or other aquatic plants | >79mg/l       | 2             |
|                          | LC50  | 96h                       | Fish                          | >79mg/l       | 2             |
| graded sand              | <b>Endpoint</b>   | <b>Test Duration (hr)</b> | <b>Species</b>                | <b>Value</b>  | <b>Source</b> |
|                          | Not Available   | Not Available             | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| limestone                | <b>Endpoint</b>   | <b>Test Duration (hr)</b> | <b>Species</b>                | <b>Value</b>  | <b>Source</b> |
|                          | NOEC(ECx)   | 6h                        | Fish                          | 4-320mg/l     | 4             |
|                          | EC50  | 72h                       | Algae or other aquatic plants | >14mg/l       | 2             |
|                          | LC50  | 96h                       | Fish                          | >165200mg/L   | 4             |
| gypsum                   | <b>Endpoint</b>   | <b>Test Duration (hr)</b> | <b>Species</b>                | <b>Value</b>  | <b>Source</b> |
|                          | NOEC(ECx)   | 0.25h                     | Fish                          | 75mg/l        | 4             |
|                          | EC50  | 72h                       | Algae or other aquatic plants | >79mg/l       | 2             |
|                          | LC50  | 96h                       | Fish                          | >79mg/l       | 2             |
| lithium carbonate        | <b>Endpoint</b>   | <b>Test Duration (hr)</b> | <b>Species</b>                | <b>Value</b>  | <b>Source</b> |
|                          | EC50(ECx)   | 504h                      | Crustacea                     | >1.7mg/l      | 2             |
|                          | EC50  | 72h                       | Algae or other aquatic plants | >400mg/l      | 2             |
|                          | LC50  | 96h                       | Fish                          | 30.3mg/l      | 2             |
|                          | EC50  | 48h                       | Crustacea                     | 33.2mg/l      | 2             |
| <b>Legend:</b>           | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data |                           |                               |               |               |

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient        | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| calcium sulfate   | HIGH                    | HIGH             |
| gypsum            | HIGH                    | HIGH             |
| lithium carbonate | LOW                     | LOW              |

#### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient        | Bioaccumulation        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| calcium sulfate   | LOW (LogKOW = -2.2002) |
| gypsum            | LOW (LogKOW = -2.2002) |
| lithium carbonate | LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605) |

#### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient        | Mobility          |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| calcium sulfate   | LOW (KOC = 6.124) |
| gypsum            | LOW (KOC = 6.124) |
| lithium carbonate | HIGH (KOC = 1)    |

### SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

#### Waste treatment methods

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|--|

Continued...

- ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Marine Pollutant | NO             |
| HAZCHEM          | Not Applicable |

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name             | Group         |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| portland cement          | Not Available |
| calcium aluminate cement | Not Available |
| calcium sulfate          | Not Available |
| graded sand              | Not Available |
| limestone                | Not Available |
| gypsum                   | Not Available |
| lithium carbonate        | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name             | Ship Type     |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| portland cement          | Not Available |
| calcium aluminate cement | Not Available |
| calcium sulfate          | Not Available |
| graded sand              | Not Available |
| limestone                | Not Available |
| gypsum                   | Not Available |
| lithium carbonate        | Not Available |

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

portland cement is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

calcium aluminate cement is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

calcium sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

graded sand is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

limestone is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

gypsum is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

lithium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

### National Inventory Status

| National Inventory           | Status |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia | Yes    |

Continued...

| National Inventory            | Status  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Non-Industrial Use            |   |
| Canada - DSL                  | Yes   |
| Canada - NDSL                 | No (portland cement; calcium aluminate cement; calcium sulfate; graded sand; gypsum; lithium carbonate)   |
| China - IECSC                 | Yes   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes   |
| Japan - ENCS                  | No (portland cement)  |
| Korea - KECI                  | Yes   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Yes   |
| Philippines - PICCS           | No (portland cement; calcium aluminate cement)  |
| USA - TSCA                    | Yes   |
| Taiwan - TCSI                 | Yes   |
| Mexico - INSQ                 | No (calcium aluminate cement)   |
| Vietnam - NCI                 | Yes   |
| Russia - FBEPH                | No (calcium aluminate cement)   |
| <b>Legend:</b>                | <p>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</p> |

## SECTION 16 Other information

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 02/06/2021 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 02/06/2021 |

### SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated  |
|---------|----------------|-------------------|
| 0.0.2.1 | 26/04/2021     | Regulation Change |
| 0.0.3.1 | 03/05/2021     | Regulation Change |
| 0.0.4.1 | 06/05/2021     | Regulation Change |
| 0.0.5.1 | 10/05/2021     | Regulation Change |
| 0.0.5.2 | 30/05/2021     | Template Change   |
| 0.0.5.3 | 04/06/2021     | Template Change   |
| 0.0.5.4 | 05/06/2021     | Template Change   |

### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

### Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
ES: Exposure Standard  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index  
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
DSL: Domestic Substances List  
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.